

# THE JOURNAL



OF THE  
PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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Issue Number One October 1984

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## CALENDAR OF P.C.N.S. COMING EVENTS

OCTOBER 24, 1984, WEDNESDAY.

DEADLINE FOR THE PAPERS CONTEST.

SEND YOUR ENTRIES TO:

O. L. WALLIS, PAPERS CHAIRMAN  
58 TAN OAK CIRCLE  
SAN RAFAEL, CA 94903.

OR: P.C.N.S.  
610 ARLINGTON AVENUE  
BERKELEY, CA 94707.

OCTOBER 28, 1984, 2:00PM, SUNDAY.

P.C.N.S. MONTHLY MEETING.

THIS WILL BE A POTLUCK LUNCHEON ON A  
SUNDAY AFTERNOON. IF YOU CAN ATTEND,  
PLAN TO TAKE PART IN THE FUN. IT WILL  
BE HELD AT OUR REGULAR MEETING SITE:

1145 LARKIN (AT BUSH)  
IN SAN FRANCISCO.

NOVEMBER 28, 1984, WEDNESDAY AT 8:00PM.

P.C.N.S. MONTHLY MEETING.

EXONUMIA NIGHT. BRING YOUR NON-COIN  
NUMISMATIC ITEMS TO DISCUSS AND SHOW.

DECEMBER 26, 1984, WEDNESDAY AT 8:00PM.

P.C.N.S. MONTHLY MEETING.

ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING AND  
HOLIDAY PARTY. ELECTION OF OFFICERS,  
PRESENTATIONS OF AWARDS, AND DON'T  
FORGET TO BRING YOUR HOLIDAY TREATS TO  
SHARE WITH OTHER MEMBERS.



## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

by Osmyn Stout  
President of P.C.N.S.

Launching a new publication can be both frightening and exhilarating. Frightening because there is always the fear that something wrong will get into print and inadvertantly someone is slighted. Exhilarating because here is an opportunity to publish something which has needed to be made public for a long time.

Upon assuming the presidency in January 1984, it was my pleasure to appoint an Editorial Committee to assist Larry Reppeteau, Interim Editor of our monthly PCNS Bulletin. He had hurriedly taken on the job in August 1982, during the illness of Maxine Bryce, our long-time Editor. He had generously stayed on longer than he wanted to considering his many other responsibilities.

The Editorial Committee consisted of Paul Holtzman, Brian Kestner and David Lange. In March, David Lange offered to take on the Editorship. He developed a new format. Stephen Huston was appointed to the Editorial Committee.

In August, the Committee made a report to the Board of Governors recommending the establishment of a quarterly journal in addition to the monthly Bulletin. Stephen Huston agreed to be editor. During this process, the Editorial Committee became the Publications Committee to oversee both publications. This was all approved by the Board of Governors and membership present at the August PCNS meeting.

We are all proud of these efforts and willingness to bring forth something new and exciting. In behalf of the membership I want to express thanks and gratitude to all those who have so generously given of themselves to make this a reality.

A superficial research of PCNS files reveals a similar monthly publication in the 1950s. For the first time we will have a scholarly journal to publish the results of research and writings of our members submitted in the annual papers contest. We hope to expand it into other areas as well.

I am particularly proud to have had a small part in these proceedings and to be president of this eminent numismatic society. The membership is composed of unusual and exceptional people who want to be something more than just collectors or investors.

Continued support by further research in the vast field of numismatics and submitting writings in the papers contest will produce something of which we can all be even more proud in the future.



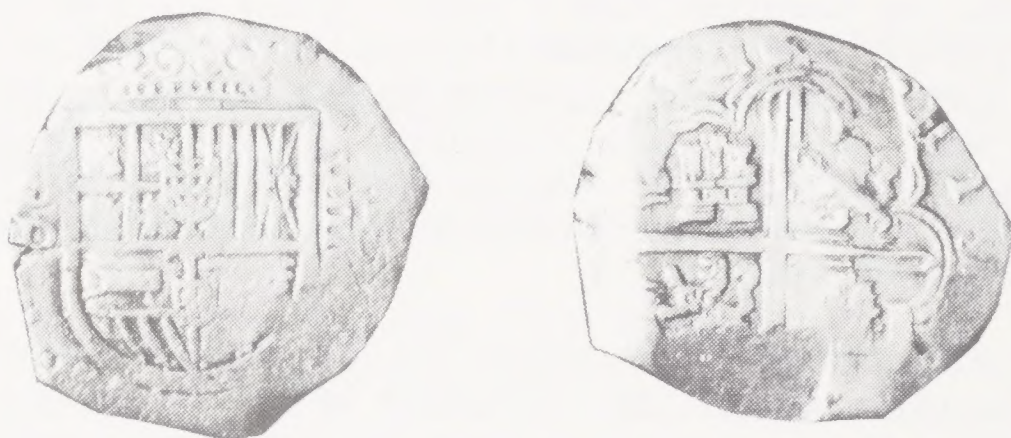
## THE IRISH COINED THE "COB"

by Dr. Charles W. Aby

Would you believe it, "cob" is not derived from "cabo de bara" - the tip or end of a bar?

When I first heard about "cobs" they sounded interesting and seemed to be well named. Somewhere in the back of my mind "cob" seemed to mean "lump." I associated the word with something I had either read or heard as a child. Cob coal? A nondescript horse? It never occurred to me to wonder about the derivation of the word.

As I progressed in the collection of Mexican coins, I read Dr. Pradeau's Numismatic History of Mexico and found, in a footnote on his page 42, that he attributed the word "cob" to a contraction of the Spanish phrase "cabo de barra" meaning the end or tip of the bar.



8-Real Cob of 1614 from Seville

As time went on, I found that "cob" was a term used exclusively in English. In Spanish, these coins always were alluded to as "macuquinas."

It seemed incongruous, to me, that a term should be coined by Spanish-speaking people and used only in English.

The literature and pictures of minting which I came across always showed the coining operation as being struck on pieces cut from a hammered sheet, while Dr. Pradeau's footnote refers to an invention which consisted of a way of making round or nearly round silver bars which could be cut with scissors into planchets or blanks of approximately the desired weight and thickness to be struck into coins.



After Philip II (the late 1500s), very few of the coins from Mexico are circular in shape (until the 1730s), and many, if not most, of those from the other mints in the New World are of fantastic shapes. Thus it would appear that the round bar method did not prevail.

The only ingots of silver and gold which I have seen pictured from that era are bowl shaped. Certainly it was possible that elongated bars could have been cast and pieces cut from the ends of such ingots, but the pieces (even after being struck) would necessarily show some evidence of having been cast. None of the pieces I have owned or seen showed any evidence of having been cast. (I am talking now about genuine reales de a ocho, not about modern cast counterfeits.)



Spanish 1-Real Cob of 1733 from Potosi

It occurred to me that it would be highly improbable that the ordinary English-speaking person, being poorly educated in his own English language, and not knowing anything about coin manufacturing, would reach for a Spanish word which he could not reasonably have known to exist. It would be much more likely that he might have given these coins a cognomen because of their appearance.

So, off to the dictionary!

Websters had a short definition: 1. a coarse lump.  
2. a substandard horse.

The American Heritage Dictionary: a coarse lump.

I then began to express my opinion that perhaps "cabo de barra" was in error.

A short discussion with Dr. Pradeau brought the reply that it was the considered opinion of the best sources available to him at the time that "cabo de barra" was the probable origin of "cob."

I was then referred to the New Oxford English Dictionary by an erudite friend. There I found the following:

- Cob, sb-1. II. Containing the notion "rounded," "a roundish mass," or "roundish lump."  
6. A small heap of lump of something (S. Cheshire Folk-sp); "a cob of dirt."



7. Applied to various roundish or lumpy pieces, as a "cob of coal."

Cob, sp-5 (Perhaps identical with COB sp-1, sense I, as the biggest silver coin.) A name given in the 17th and 18th centuries in Ireland, and subsequently in some British colonies and possessions, to the Spanish dollar or piece-of-eight.

The following examples of early usage then follow:

1672 AD - PETTY, "Pol. Anat." 350 - "Spanish pieces of eight, called cobs in Ireland."

1681 AD - DINELEY, "trans. Kilkenny Archeological Society, Ser.II" - "The most unusual money is Spanish coyne knowne here by the name of a cob, an half cob, and a quarter cob."

1784 AD - T. SHERIDAN, "Life Swift" - "He . . . poured out the contents, which were silver cobs, upon the table."

1822 AD - KELLY, "Cambist" - "The Spanish dollar circulating in Gibraltar is commonly called a cob."

1865 AD - THOREAU, "Cape Cod" - "Pieces of silver called cob-money."

1868 AD - LOSSING, "Hudson" - "The old silver coins occasionally found at Fort Edward are called 'cob-money' by the people."

The New Century Dictionary: Cob. (Origin obscure) a roundish mass, lump, or heap (now, chiefly provincial English). . . the old Spanish dollar or peso, a name formerly in use in Ireland and still at Gibraltar.

All this, then, brings me to the conclusion that "cob" derives from a respectable English word which means what it is supposed to mean. . . an unsightly lump, dear to the heart of a collector!

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## A BEGINNING: Notes from the Editor

by Stephen Huston

This first issue of The Journal is of great significance for P.C.N.S. in that we will finally pass along to all members the fruits of years of numismatic writings, those articles once filed and nearly forgotten after each year's "papers contest."

P.C.N.S. has sponsored an annual numismatic writing contest for decades, but no ongoing publication plan ever offered the members an opportunity to read the papers. I begin the job of editor with a pile of recent year's entries numbering in the hundreds of pages. This issue of The Journal contains a small selection of items from that backlog.

We want The Journal to serve current writers with a ready publication to print their numismatic writings, while filling in each issue with additional publication of older papers. We want authors to submit articles now for publication, with the expectation of seeing their work in print in a matter of weeks!

Authors are urged to read "Guidelines for the Submission of Papers" printed elsewhere in this issue. While not hard and fast rules for articles in The Journal, they will ease my job.

Past competitors in the Papers Contest will be hearing from me in the next few weeks about readying their articles for publication, but we don't want people to wait with new articles. Please send them so we will be able to select and maintain a balance of areas covered by the articles in each issue.

P.C.N.S. is the oldest numismatic organization west of the Mississippi, and its members have included many well-known numismatic authors and serious numismatists. The Journal will offer all members a forum to exchange information and ideas, even if not all members can attend the monthly Society meetings held in San Francisco. The Journal once again removes P.C.N.S. from the ranks of purely local coin clubs, and improves its services to the numismatists it has attracted since 1915.

As Editor of The Journal, the work I do is dependent on the writers, whether professional or amateur, who are part of P.C.N.S. I will also need to hear from members about what they like or need to read in The Journal, always with an eye for making it of greater use to the membership. This first issue was readied for publication in about one-third the normal publication period, but we trust it will offer you some new numismatic information and give you ideas about its future. Please pass along your ideas to the Editor and officers of the Society.

Now, on to the beginning....



## CHINA'S GOLD COINAGE

by Eduard Kann

Only hazy concepts exist amongst occidental numismatists as to the extent of China's coinage of gold and its authenticity. After having spent 48 years in the Far East, all of which was passed in the sphere of Chinese currency and finance, I feel qualified to present a reliable summary of this particular topic. The purpose of this undertaking is the separation of fact from fancies.

China for centuries was the country par excellence adhering to silver as a currency metal, at least for larger transactions. The Chinese nation was the last to abandon the white metal by force of circumstances over which she had no control. On November 3, 1935 she adopted a gold exchange standard system. This meant that the authorities undertook to issue drafts on foreign countries at fixed rates of exchange for unlimited amounts against Chinese currency. The scheme required *inter alia* that all Chinese silver coins and bullion were to be handed in to government banks in exchange for bank notes at par. No full-value silver coinage was to be issued thereafter. Subsidiary coinage were to be made from nickel or copper.

Although China was then on a foreign exchange currency standard, it was not the classic gold standard that she had embraced. The new project did not aim at, nor did it contemplate the striking or circulation of gold coins. In fact, the currency reform of 1935 worked wonderfully well without metallic gold, and would have continued in this direction had it not been for the sudden and unexpected appearance of Armageddon in the form of the Japanese aggression in July, 1937. War invariably means depreciation of currencies, and China was no exception to the rule.

### RELEVANT FACTS

China produces little gold. The average output of gold in China proper, combined with the outlying provinces of Manchuria and the dependencies of Mongolia and Tibet, was about 100,000 ounces in good years. Most of the not inconsiderable quantity of gold which has been in circulation and hoarded within China for the past century, was imported by way of arbitrage. It was held or hidden in the form of either 1 ounce or 10 ounce bars, or in the form of foreign coins.



It is not surprising that as a natural result of the indescribable sufferings to which China was subjected, due mainly to poor government, she was striving for reform. However, she usually lacked the means, energy, or experience for decisive moves in the right direction. Amongst the many reform plans presented, the abandonment of silver - the poor man's currency - in favor of a gold standard often came to the fore, but was never realized. It would be impossible to offer even a summary of all such official attempts within the narrow frame of this narrative. Those sufficiently interested will find exhaustive particulars and faithful records in my book The Currencies of China, 2nd Edition, Shanghai, 1927, chapter XV. (Ed. note: Kann's book was reprinted in 1978, and is still available.)

### CHINESE GOLD COINS INTENDED FOR CIRCULATION

Let us omit here reference to prehistoric time when unminted gold in the form of cubes used to circulate in China. Let us forget the attempt to use stamped leaf gold in eastern Honan toward the close of the Chou dynasty, say about B.C. 280. And let us ignore the assertion that the Taipings, A.D. 1850-1864, did circulate gold coins with a square hole at its center, since available evidence is still somewhat nebulous.

On the other hand, gold coins were issued and did circulate in the southern portion of Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) under the rebel, Yakub Beg, who had conquered Kashgaria in 1865, and succeeded in holding it until 1877. Then and there gold coins were struck in the form of a one tilla denomination. These were inscribed on both sides in Turki, and dated in Persian figures, 1291, 1292, 1293 and 1295, corresponding to 1873 to 1877. They average 23mm in diameter, are  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm thick, and weigh 58 grains. The legend on the obverses state that the coins were struck in Kashgar, while the reverse legend affirms allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey.

When Sinkiang was reconquered by China in 1877, these gold coins became obsolete. Under Chinese administration, but definitely at the initiative of Sinkiang officials, two gold coins appeared there in denominations of one and two mace. They are undated, but 1907 seems to have been the date of their issue. These are almost exact replicas of the existing silver coins of analogous weights, and are distinguished by the change of a single Chinese character in the inscription from silver to gold. Ostensibly these innovations were meant to oust from circulation in Turkestan the gold coins of Russia and Britain, a subterfuge which seems somewhat naive.

Another Sinkiang gold coin is a replica of the two mace Sungarei silver piece, of the same period. Here also the Chinese character for gold has taken the place of that for silver.



Whether or not the one mace Sungarei coin exists in gold is not known. (Ed. note: This coin has since been confirmed and is catalogued in the Krause world catalogue under Sinkiang.)

Let us now return to China proper. A ten dollar gold coin was prepared and minted in Tietsin in 1916 in connection with the ill-fated attempt on the part of President Yuan Shih-kai to become emperor under the dynastic title Hung Hsien. The obverse depicts a bust of Yuan in profile, while the reverse displays a winged dragon sailing through the air. Since the scheme miscarried, the coin did not enter circulation.

During the first world war, 1916-1919, silver became very scarce and was not imported into China in quantity. Yunnan province, then a heavy exporter of tin, badly needed precious metals for coinage, and since silver was unobtainable, the Governor, Tang Chi-yao, ordered the coinage of five and ten dollar gold pieces, showing his own portrait on the obverse. The reverse depicted two crossed flags. In 1919, 900,000 pieces of the ten dollar denomination were minted and a somewhat similar number of the five dollar denomination. These were actually in circulation for a year or so, when the silver fell in price and the gold coins in circulation were promptly melted down and disappeared from circulation.

Shortly before that event, (which signified genuine circulation, not to say "an honest attempt," for the authorities made 20% coinage profit from the outset) a set of two gold coins were issued in Yunnan for the payment of the troops. The obverse states the denominations in Chinese, ten dollars and five dollars, respectively, in five characters flanked by two rosettes. The reverses are blank. Neither the year of minting nor the place of origin appear. Mystery surrounds the *raison d'être* of these two gold coins, minted supposedly about 1917. Numismatists view these coins with some suspicion.

Yunnan supplied the numismatic world another mystery in the shape of two further gold coins of ten and five dollars, assertedly issued in 1925. At that time a Yunnan expeditionary force had been sent into the neighboring province of Kwangsi by Governor Yang Chi-yao. There the commanding general, Fan Shih-sen, had coins minted in gold for the payment of his troops. The obverse displays the character "tien," the literary name and mint-mark for Yunnan, surrounded by an open wreath of grain. The reverses show four Chinese characters denoting, respectively, ten or five dollars.

In 1919, the Tientsin mint produced two gold coins, dated the 8th year of the republic, of the twenty and ten dollar denominations. Both show on the obverses the effigy of Yuan Shih-kai, who had been dead since 1916, while the reverses depict the date and the denominations in Chinese characters. These coins were prepared



for a seriously projected scheme to introduce a gold standard coinage for China. But, as the project could not be realized, no funds to finance it being available, they never entered circulation, notwithstanding the good intentions.

In 1926, Shantung province had two gold coins minted, most likely in the Tientsin mint. The obverses show the date and denominations, twenty or ten dollars, while the reverses have the emblem of the phoenix and dragon. Nothing is known about the purpose of the issue, which in fact, never entered circulation. Excellent forgeries of these two coins are in existence.

It should be mentioned here that whenever the term "dollars" has been used in connection with Chinese gold coins, silver dollars is meant.

The foregoing comprises the legitimate attempts to produce and circulate Chinese gold coins, plans which usually remained only unfulfilled hopes. Before closing this section, mention should be made of the existence of the following models in copper, intended for gold pieces. However, the writer never saw the coins in the yellow metal, merely as copper essays, viz:

(a) 1949, twenty dollars, gold coin of Nationalist China, showing on the obverse a five petaled flower, and two characters indicating gold coin, and 38th year of the Chinese Republic. The reverse displays three characters standing for the denomination, twenty dollars, surrounded by an open wreath of grain.

(b) Copper proofs of Chang Tso-lin gold coins in denominations of forty and twenty dollars, after the model of the silver one dollar essay coins of the sixteenth year, 1927, showing the effigy of Chan Tso-lin. Neither the writer nor his collecting friends have seen these pieces in gold. The forty dollar coins is 23mm in diameter and 1½mm thick; the twenty dollar piece measures 21mm and is 1mm thick.

#### CHINESE GOLD COINS NOT FOR CIRCULATION

Apart from the foregoing semi-legitimate Chinese gold coins, there exists a series of other creations in the yellow metal. These are entitled to a good deal of consideration, for they are produced officially in official Chinese mints. However, they were obviously **not intended for circulation**, but were struck for presentation pieces or souvenirs. Additional logic is lent to this view when one considers that the dies from which they were made are inscribed "one dollar" or "twenty cents," and were intended for minting silver pieces although they appear in gold.

It will suffice for our purpose if a tabulation of such coins is made here. The catalog numbers are from Kalgan Shih's catalogue.  
(Table on next page.)



YEAR	DENOMINATION	CATALOG NO.
1903	1 Szechuan rupee . . . . .	A17-18
1903	$\frac{1}{2}$ Szechuan rupee . . . . .	A17-22
1903	$\frac{1}{4}$ Szechuan rupee . . . . .	A17-23
1906	1 Kuping tael. . . . .	.A3-1
1907	1 Kuping tael. . . . .	.A3-2
1912	\$1 Sun Yat-sen . . . . .	.E2-20
1912	\$1 Sun Yat-sen . . . . .	.E2-1
1912	\$1 Li Yuan-hung. . . . .	.E2-19
1912	\$1 Li Yuan-hung. . . . .	.E2-4
1912	20-cent Li Yuan-hung . . . . .	A12-1
1914	\$1 Yuan Shih-kai . . . . .	.D1-1
1914	\$1 Yuan Shih-kai . . . . .	.D1-3
1914	\$1 Yuan Shih-kai . . . . .	.D1-5
1916	\$1 Yuan Shih-kai . . . . .	.E2-9
1917	20 srangs, Tibet . . . . .	A10-2
1918	20 srangs, Tibet . . . . .	A10-1
1921	\$1 Hsu Shih-chang. . . . .	.E2-13
1922	\$1 Hunan . . . . .	.E3-2
1923	\$1 Tsao Kung . . . . .	.E2-15
1923	\$1 Tsao Kung . . . . .	.E2-16
1925	\$1 Tuan Chi-jui. . . . .	.E2-17

Apart from the coins enumerated in the table above, there exists a moderate number of medallions in gold, struck in official Chinese mints.

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(Ed. note: The above article was written by Eduard Kann in 1951 and published by PCNS for its members at that time. This reprint is offered for the information of a new generation of readers. Additional short articles by Eduard Kann on Chinese gold coinage, written in the early 1950s, will appear in future issues of the THE JOURNAL.)



## REVIEWING THE BRITISH OVERVIEW

### A Book Review by The Editor

There is one book which collectors of British coins use the world over - Seaby's Coins of England and the United Kingdom. The 20th Edition (August 1984) of this overview of British coinage has just been released and is making its appearance in the U.S.A.

Coins of England is the "Redbook" of British coinage, covering issues from the time of the Celts through the Roman occupation, the Anglo-Saxon and "dark age" coinages, medieval hammered coinage to machine-struck issues including the 1984 Proof Sets.

For the beginning collector of British, sections on grading, denominations, mints and minting, and a basic glossary of terms are included. The British are more conservative than U.S.  
(continued on page 14)

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## BOOK REVIEW

continued from page 13.

collectors when it comes to grading. The denominations take some getting acquainted for the newcomer to British money, and dozens of mints operated in England in medieval times. None of this is overlooked by this volume, so it is a thorough introduction.

Coins are cataloged by varieties from the different mints for each issue for the medieval and modern sections. Prices in English pounds are given in at least two grades for each issue. The grades priced range from Fine to FDC depending on the availability of the issue in commonly collectible grades.

High-quality black and white photos of each major coin type and major varieties are provided in place within the catalogue. Lists of mintmarks and privy marks (which aid in dating many issues) begin each new section to aid even the novice in properly identifying any British coin.

This guidebook serves the British collector as Yeoman's "Redbook" serves the collector of U.S. coins. It is a basic but necessary book for the beginner and the specialist. The 20th Edition was finished in August 1984, and the catalogue is published about every two years, so the new edition will be current through 1985. The new edition was edited by P. Frank Purvey, one of the most respected of the Seaby staff. This book marks Purvey's last work as Seaby staff; he resigned while this work was at the printer.

There are other catalogues and price guides for British coins, but none has the history of acceptance inside and outside of Great Britain to equal that of Seaby's of London. The 20th Edition (red cover) is \$17.50, but no less expensive book offers this much information on 20 centuries of British coins.

Coins of England and the United Kingdom is available as of October 1984. If you haven't collected British coins, you have missed one of the finest numismatic traditions in the world.

## THE USAGE OF COMMUNION TOKENS

by W. de Vroom

The use of communion tokens by churches of various denominations in many parts of the world has been widespread, in particular by the Scotch Presbyterian Church. Nowadays church members are reminded by card of the coming date of the communion service in their church, but, until about 1900, metal tokens of a variety of metals were issued.

The main reason for the issue of tokens was to insure that no "unworthy" person was admitted to communion. The purpose of this article is to describe the conditions under which the tokens were handed out and used.

The Reformed Church in France instigated the use of tokens as early as 1560, on the suggestion of John Calvin, and, in 1586, Amsterdam in Holland followed suit. In the first years after the Reformation, cards were used as well as metal tokens. The use of cards largely died out; from 1650 to 1900, metal tokens were commonly issued.

The tokens themselves come in many different shapes ranging from round to square. A typical token would bear the legend "THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME" (I Cor.XI.24) and also, in most cases, "BUT LET A MAN EXAMINE HIMSELF." On a large number of tokens is also mention of the name of the church, together with the name or initials of the minister. Sometimes a number denotes the table at which the communicant is supposed to sit.



Communion Token for Troqueer Church, 1875

It is not always possible to recognize a token for what it really is. I have in my collection a one-inch square piece of lead with only the letters "D M K" stamped on one side, and this very simple piece represents a token of Drumock. Another token, a one-inch square piece of zinc, bears only the letter "K." This piece was issued in Kildalton. We can see that identification of some pieces is difficult.

The reason for this apparently cheap mode of fabrication must be sought in the fact that the ministers of many congregations were not affluent, and they often had to pay for their own tokens,



which remained their property. Emigrating ministers took their tokens with them and established their usage in the new country of their choice. The church elders watched the manufacture of the tokens when produced by the local blacksmith, to account for the total number of tokens made.

Towards the end of the last century we notice a marked improvement as by then the tokens were professionally made and were paid for by the issuing church from its institutional funds.

Communion was often sold. It was recorded that in St. Saviour's Church at Southwark, in 1596, no less than 2000 tokens were sold at 2½ pence per piece. In Scotland things were not quite that easy. There were three essentials for persons wanting to partake in the communion service:

- a. Fitness to take communion.
- b. Quarrels to be settled.
- c. Attendance of "service of preparation."

#### A. FITNESS

The person wanting to partake in the communion had to undergo an examination before his minister and his elders, which examination took place about one week before the service.

The Lord's Prayer, Belief and Ten Commandments had to be repeated. Failure to pass the examination or any part thereof resulted in a fine. At Dumbarton, in 1620, the amount of 4 shillings was fined for not attending examination, with 12 shillings fine for each of the Prayer, Belief or Commandments not known at the examination.

In Glasgow, if fines were not paid on the spot, the culprit was imprisoned in the steeple of Blackfriar's Church (along with others fined for more serious offenses) until paid.

The church beadle, who acted as jailer, had to ensure that "steeplers" got nothing but bread and water or "small drink."

According to Knox's First Book of Discipline, communion was to take place four times each year, but, with all the cumbersome preparations for the examinations, sometimes as long as eight years went by without any communion service.

#### B. QUARRELS TO BE SETTLED

(Needs no further explanation.)

#### C. ATTENDANCE OF "SERVICE OF PREPARATION"

Tokens were issued only at the "service of preparation." No one could participate in communion without a token.

Communion services usually started early in the day. The one which took place at Stirling, in 1597, could very well be typical of the ones at other places:

0230: First bell.

0300: Bell for elders and deacons.

0330: Another bell.

0400: Bell and commencement of service.

0400-0500: Sermon, Prayer and Praise.

0500-0800: Administration of Sacrament.

0800: Bell for second service which lasted from 0900-1200.

1500: Thanksgiving.

The first service seems to have been for servants and lower classes and the second for "respectable" people.

The church in those days probably had an earthen floor and no permanent furniture apart from the pulpit and the stool of repentance. People brought their own stools or hired them from the church beadle, but many just stood or sat on the floor.

There were separate places for men and women. The center of the church was taken up by long tables for communion, surrounded by fences with only 2 openings, guarded by elders who demanded tokens of those going in. The general order was maintained by the beadle.

At Perth, the beadle had a red staff to "waken sleepers and remove greeting bairns." There seem to have been a fair number of squabbles between people wanting particular spots to park their stools, and these had to be sorted out with the help of the stick. It also came in handy for driving out dogs.

At Stirling, in 1597, "people were rash and sudden in coming to the table and there was spilling of the wine." That same day, after the ministration, there was "thrusting and shouting in the passage of the people out of the kirk door."

In 1607, also at Stirling, orders were given to keep the choir windows closed, particularly at the time of the Administration of the Sacrament, so that no fowls might have entrance to the choir.

In most places the tokens lasted for years, even centuries. When a new issue had to be made, the old ones were often melted down to provide the metal. In some places however, notably Kilchrenan Argyll, the tokens were considered so sacred that they were buried in the church to prevent their profanation.

With few exceptions, churches have reverted again to cards and, of course, the old punitive measures have disappeared, which for us is a happy thing. Most of us spend our Saturdays in relaxation and we don't change this habit at the eve of a communion service in our respective churches. Otherwise, even with our technology, no steeple could be built big enough to hold us all!



## GUIDELINES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF PAPERS

PCNS is looking for articles appropriate for publication in The Journal, and urges authors to submit material to the Society for publication. We are interested in specifically numismatic writings, preferably those which offer new information or understanding to some phase of numismatics.

The following guidelines, adapted from the PCNS Papers Contest rules are offered as a general guideline. We may consider for publication some articles which do not meet these guidelines, but they will be informative in any case.

1. Length: Text is not to exceed 1500 words. This is approximately six (6) double-spaced typewritten pages. Illustrations, charts, footnotes, bibliography, etc. are not counted as part of the text for determining length.
2. Papers should be typed, double-spaced, one side, on 8-1/2x11 white paper.
3. Papers should be submitted with a "Title Page" which contains the title of the paper, the name, mailing address, and phone number of the author.
4. Illustrations, charts, or any graphics should be accompanied by any text which is necessary to their interpretation and usefulness. Each should be referred to in the main body of the paper.
5. Citing references: Quotes must be properly credited. Information taken directly from other published works must be so indicated in proper footnotes. A bibliography of related works or works used by the author may be included in proper format at the end of the paper.

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